

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)
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August 11th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 87, 4 p.m. 85 Humidity...76, 76.

August 11th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 80, 4 p.m. 86 Humidity...71, 76.

No. 8543

第八十八月六年三統宣

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12 1911.

六拜禮

號二十月八年港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

SEQUEL TO THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

NATIVES IN REVOLT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 11, 7.15 p.m.
The natives in the Congo State have revolted against the Belgian authorities, and a Belgian magistrate is in the hands of the rebels.

THE VETO BILL.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 11, 7.15 p.m.
The Veto Bill has passed the House of Lords with a majority of 17.

LONDON TRAFFIC HELD UP BY THE STRIKE.

EFFECT OF THE DISPUTE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 11, 7.15 p.m.
Six hundred omnibuses have had to be taken off the streets owing to the shortage of petrol in London.

The number of ships that are being held up amounts to four hundred.
Troops are in readiness to go to London at short notice.

HOME CRICKET.

ESSEX V. NOTTS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 11, 7.15 p.m.
Essex has beaten Nottingham.

KING ALFONSO IN ENGLAND.

AT A GYMKHANA.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 11, 7.15 p.m.
King Alfonso visited a gymkhana at Eatonwark.

PREPARING FOR THE FIRSTFRUITS.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 11, 7.15 p.m.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has moved a resolution declaring in favour of the payment of the members of the House of Commons. It was passed by a majority of ninety-seven.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

CONSERVATIVES UNITE!

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 11, 9.15 a.m.
The Conservative newspapers are expressing hopes that the Conservative Party will coalesce to continue the great struggle that is lying ahead.

"The Morning Post," the organ of the Halsburyites, joins in expressing this hope and declares that they, the Halsburyites, fired the party with enthusiasm, which was bound to lead to victory against single chamber domination.

They say, however, that the Unionist peers who betrayed their trust must be called to account.

The "Daily Express" publishes a "Black List of Unionist Peers, who voted for the betrayal of the Constitution."

In a letter to Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain regrets that any of his remarks should be interpreted into an attack upon the Unionist leaders and his colleagues. He says that the point, whereon they differed, was even now passing into history and no one wished the difference to be prolonged.

HOW THE BISHOPS VOTED.

London, August 11, 3.50 p.m.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and York with eleven other Bishops, and altogether forty-seven Unionists, voted with the majority on the Parliament bill.

Bishops Bangor and Worcester voted in the minority.

The debate in the House of Lords, opening a new page in constitutional history, was one of the most dramatic in the memory of the present generation.

Excitement was maintained to the end, for the result was uncertain, and the figures of the vote came as a great surprise. Neither side anticipated that they would be able to muster so many supporters.

The decisive factor was the emphatic announcement of Lord Morley which he read twice, add-

ing, in view of the scepticism expressed by Lords de Broke and Selborne, "The idea of the noble lords, that the government is bluffing, is pure, absolute delusion."

The "Daily Telegraph" describes the sensation immediately following the announcement as one of the greatest. It was, they say, "as if the trampling footsteps of an invading host were already audible on the corridors."

Lord Rosebery's intervention was most dramatic, as he stood with outstretched arms and flashing eyes, endeavouring with impressive tones to influence the waverers.

The Lords took the amendments *ad seriatim* and agreed without dividing not to insist on those relating to the money bills and the Speaker's arbitration.

A division was also taken on the so-called "Lansdowne" amendment excluding from the operation of the bill measures involving great changes such as the Home Rule Bill.

MR. ASQUITH SEES THE KING.

London, August 11, 8.20 p.m.

Mr. Asquith had a very brief audience with the King before the meeting of the Cabinet.

THE FINAL SCENE.

London, August 11, 2.35 p.m.

In the debate in the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of the levity where-with some of the peers contemplated the creation of the five hundred. It caused him to support the government.

Lord Lansdowne and his followers walked out of the Chamber and watched the division from behind the throne.

The bishops emerged first from the government lobby. Lord Lansdowne on crutches came first, of the Non-surrender party, and the Duke of Northumberland last.

After the division Lord Selborne sank into his seat with a gesture of disgust, while, when Lord Lucas whispered the result to Viscount Haldane, he smiled triumphantly.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The Lord Chancellor read the figures to the House amid great cheering and hisses from the Non-surrender party.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

London, Aug. 11, 2.35 p.m.

The House of Commons have passed a resolution in favour of the payment of members of Parliament at the rate of four hundred pounds sterling per annum.

The voting on the question was as follows:—

For the resolution...256

Against...158

Majority...98

STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

EFFECT TO BE FELT FOR MONTHS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, August 11, 10.10 a.m.

The partial settlement of the strike has been reflected by some little animation on the wharves on the Thames.

Batches of men have returned to work without waiting for the completion of the settlement.

The large merchants declare that the strike will be felt for some months to come through increases in the price of food.

The prices are expected to go up from twenty to fifty per cent, and the poorest will be hardest hit.

THE SITUATION IN LIVER- POOL.

London, Aug. 12, 12.45 a.m.

The shipowners in Liverpool threaten a general lock-out on Monday unless the dockers, who are on strike, return to work.

Two hundred Scots Greys have arrived in Liverpool.

As a consequence of the strike, there is a shortage in the supplies at Woolwich. The men are existing largely on "billy-beef" while the horses are on half rations.

The London Omnibus Company have obtained a full supply of petrol.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CARMEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, Aug. 11, 2.35 p.m.

The strike of the carmen which was the crux of the whole situation has been settled in a morning, and out of a total number of thirty thousand out, only twelve thousand now remain on strike.

The dispute of the London lightermen and the stevedores still remains unsettled.

Ten thousand troops are in readiness at Aldershot to proceed to London and yesterday evening some of the cavalry had actually entrained for the metropolis.

GENERAL SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

London, Aug. 12, 7.20 a.m.

It is expected that the strikers of all sections will resume on Monday.

In the House of Commons Sir Herbert Samuel announced that the government would safeguard the food supply of London against any eventuality.

He was hopeful of an early settlement of the lightermen's dispute, whereupon all work would be generally resumed.

HOME CRICKET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, Aug. 11, 11.20 p.m.

Essex won by an innings and twenty-six runs.
Middlesex secured a win by an innings and twenty-four runs.

P. Mead has accepted an invitation to join the team going to Australia.

HOME RACING.

MAHER IN TROUBLE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, Aug. 11, 11.20 a.m.

After the completion of the Tower Photo race at Leicester, the stewards called on Maher to explain his riding of Salust, which came in second.

He gave his explanation but they were not satisfied. He has been suspended for the rest of the meeting and the stewards have notified their intention of reporting the matter to the Jockey Club.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

VICEROY TO TOUR IN EASTERN PROVINCE.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, August 11.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has telegraphed to the new Cabinet his intention to tour in the Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces.

POST OFFICE.

IN TIBET.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, August 11.

The President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications intends to appoint a number of officials and despatch them to Tibet for the purpose of instituting post-offices there as a means of facilitating communication.

COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT STRAITS SETTLE- MENTS.

TRADE CONDITIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, August 11.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has memorialized the Throne for the despatch of visiting commissioners to the Straits Settlements and Borneo, etc., to interview the Chinese residents there and investigate into the condition of trade. The Ministry has also suggested to the Throne six measures governing the investigation of trade. These measures have been approved by the Throne.

TAOTAI ABSCONDS.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Shanghai, August 11.

Tsai Ngai Huang, ex-Tao-tai of Shanghai, has absconded. The present Tao-tai has telegraphed his disappearance to the Governor of Kiangsu.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

A SEVERE STORM.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Shanghai, August 11.

A storm has been raging in Shanghai. Several small craft have been damaged, trees have been uprooted and damage has also been done to property.

THE COMING REVIEW.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, August 11.

The Throne has issued an order for holding a general review of the Imperial Body Guards at Wing Ping-fu. His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai Tao will inspect the review.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

Canton Viceroy's Remedy.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Aug. 9.

A number of robbers and bad characters in the Province of Kwongtung have been responsible for many cases of smuggling of arms and ammunition. There are a great many fishing junks going in and out of Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories. Many of them are suspected of carrying contraband, but it is difficult for the Chinese authorities to lay hold of them. It is reported that the Canton Viceroy has come to an arrangement with the Governor of Hongkong, with a view to investigating and searching the suspected fishing junks or boats for contraband. Fishing junks making for or leaving Hongkong, Kowloon or the New Territories, which are within British jurisdiction, will be subject to search for arms and ammunition illegally carried by officers appointed by the Hongkong Government. As soon as the fishing boats are in Chinese waters, the Kowloon Customs and the Chinese local authorities will exercise their right of instituting searches. The new regulations, restricting the carrying of arms and ammunition by fishing junks, have already been enforced in Canton. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner to make a note of the arrangement. His Excellency is reported to have come to an arrangement with the Governor of Hongkong, who will be soon requested to enforce the measures of restriction placed on fishing boats carrying arms, etc., in the Colony and its Dependencies.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
Reserve Funds.....10,000,000
Total.....\$20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. \$10,000,000
PUSHTON

COURT OF DIRECTORS
(H. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
E. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Medhurst, Esq., Secretary.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Treasurer.
J. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Finance.
K. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Audit.
L. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Management.
M. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of General Affairs.
N. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Special Affairs.
O. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Reserve Funds.
P. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Dividend.
Q. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Interest.
R. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Exchange.
S. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Telegraph.
T. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Cable.
U. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Post.
V. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Rail.
W. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Ship.
X. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Air.
Y. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Road.
Z. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman of Water.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND GUINIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3 per cent.

W. H. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [122]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, HANKOW, KOBÉ, TIENTSIN, OSAKA, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHOWANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT-ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIAOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. p.a.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. p.a.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. p.a.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [11]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$5,000,000
PAID-UP.....\$5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Harbin, Kobe, London, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.
DIREKTOR DR. DISCHOW GEBEL-SCHAF.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed.....1,250,000
Paid Up.....562,000
Reserve Fund.....325,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Java, London, Madras, Manila, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
BANKERS:
Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.,
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
W. C. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.
12th May, 1911. [126]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
J. A. Watt, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies Act, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$2,571,450.00
Assets at end.....\$2,571,450.00
Income for Year.....\$2,571,450.00
Insurance Fund.....\$2,571,450.00
LEVER'S KNOWN, Esq., District Manager.
R. W. TAPPE, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Swatow and the Philippines.

Alexandra Building,
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Agents: Messrs. J. H. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lawrence, Esq.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [18]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.
GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

New Ties
New Socks
New Shirts
New Pyjamas
EVERYTHING FOR GENTS' WEAR.
EXCLUSIVE GOODS.
WM. POWELL, LIMITED.
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1043]

MEE CHEUNG, ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

Intimations.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An over-widening field of usefulness is BEFORE IT.



SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date MOTOR,
RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do not if the mountings are properly adjusted, they ARE ALL RIGHT.

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT OR ALL WRONG.

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.
YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

33
"FELUCCA"
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.
CAIRO.

TRADE MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.
BAKERS
CONFECTIONERS
CATERERS
RESTAURANTEURS
14, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [497]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.
In accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1911, of Two Dollars per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 16th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th instant to 14th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th Aug., 1911. [1803]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th August, to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABBS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1911. [1291]

WAIT FOR THE NEW SHOW
COMING BY S.S. YARRA,
OPENING NIGHT, August 16th,
at
CAUSEWAY BAY.

The latest information concerning the above show was received by cable yesterday from Shanghai on the arrival of the S.S. Yarra at that port of call.

10 LADY ARTISTS 10
15 GENTLEMEN ARTISTS 15
18 HORSES 18

It is impossible to give further details until after the arrival of the S.S. Yarra in Hongkong.

WATCH THE DATE—AUGUST 16th.
WATCH THE LOCATION—CAUSEWAY BAY.
—S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS.....WELDING
Repair of Boilers and Kettles cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boiler Plates and of Broken Pieces.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1193]

WANG HING, Jeweller.
THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [103]

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."
PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

O. B.
Can be obtained everywhere in the FAR EAST.
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD. Hongkong.
BREWERS AND ICE MANUFACTURERS.

CALDBECK'S
"LIQUEUR"
WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL
FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
SHANGHAI & HONGKONG.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO
15, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

Notice.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.
It is hereby notified that the price of ICE is reduced to One Cent per lb. from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1297]

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.
NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the price of ICE is REDUCED to One Cent per lb. from this date.

E. J. WATERMAN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1802]

WANTED.
AN ASSISTANT COSTS CLERK.
Preference given to applicants with previous experience.
Apply to
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1911. [1307]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1910. [124]

The Partition Scare.
Though the standard of journalism in the Chinese Empire is gradually but perceptibly improving, it is still a notorious fact that the native Press is none too reliable or well-informed when it comes to deal with international politics. All the same, its writings are generally swallowed in good faith by the easily-led people, many of whom have only to see a statement in print to believe it. Hence it is not an infrequent occurrence for Chinese newspapers to foment unjustifiable "scares" in giving to the public a strange admixture of fact and imagination when advertising to affairs of the outside world. We had a striking instance of this some few months back when statements were circulated throughout the Empire to the effect that it had been decided by an International Commission sitting in Paris that China was to be partitioned by the Powers and that the particular slices had been marked out in readiness for the hungry vultures standing by in anticipation of getting a fair share of the spoils.

Daily Press.
The Veto Bill.
On the principle that "he who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day," we prefer the advice of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, for as Lord Rosebery appears to have urged, by allowing the Bill to pass, the House does still retain its power to resist the other measures of the Government which they regard as inimical to the interests of the country and the Empire at large. There is the chance that by their action on the Home Rule Bill when it comes before them they may force a general election and possibly secure dismissal of the present Government from office. When that happens the Unionists will have the opportunity of carrying out their declared policy of repealing the act which, under compulsion, they have just assisted to pass; and at the same time they will be in a position to proceed with their plans for the reform of the constitution of the House of Lords in such a way as to strengthen public confidence in the wisdom and impartiality of the Chamber as a revising body. Had the King been compelled by the vote in the House of Lords on Thursday to outweigh the opposition by the creation of Peers from the ranks of the Liberal Party, the House of Lords would have ceased to have any justification for its continued existence, and the Unionist Party would have been left with practically no hope of returning to power until the present Parliament had run its full course of five years.

South China Morning Post.
Coronation Celebrations Account.
The suggestion to squander the balance of the Coronation Fund upon cake and wine for strangers visiting our shores is therefore nothing short of an insult to the Governor, an insult to the hospitality of the community, an insult to those who subscribed in good faith to a Coronation Celebrations Fund, and an insult to any guest who might be fêted out of such a fund. What a fine thing it would be if any of our German friends were to tell their Crown Prince, when he comes, if he ever does come, that the Colony had made no special effort to welcome him but was simply spending on his reception the "few dollars" that had been left over from the Coronation! Can anyone imagine what the feelings of the Crown Prince would be, or how the German community, who subscribed so liberally and spontaneously to the fund in honour of King George, would in their hearts receive such a proposal? Again what would His Majesty King George think of his little "outpost of Empire" if, having raised money to honour him, it applied that money to honouring somebody else? The trust the Committee undertook to fulfil on behalf of subscribers to the Coronation Fund was to spend the money in honour of the King, and in his honour only it should therefore be spent.

LADIES' COLUMN

Facts, Features and Fancies for Women

The thing which most forcibly strikes me there is that "equal rights" have tipped the scales in the wrong direction. The women seem to do all the work. In the country when mowing or going by train it seems as though the women were carrying all the farm labour; and if any one rests by the roadside or the field side, it is the man. In the city the women not only share the work in the shop but the street work and the market work and in fact everywhere they do the worst of it. Why, they are even hitched up to carts beside the heavy loads. If this is any part of the meaning of "women's rights" it is an awful sight.

This is a country of contradictions and especially is Paris a city of extremes. Things which we would not tolerate are here accepted as a matter of course. For instance women, as well as men and boys, smoking cigarettes constantly in public. They usually carry the stick, not in use, behind the ears. The fresh air is also carried to extremes. I think. Eating out of doors is not always pleasant, whatever the theory regarding it, but you eat out on the sidewalk here at all times and seasons. Why, in some places this practice is continued even when it is so cold that steam pipes are kept going among the tables of the diners. There you sit, all bundled up in heavy wraps and half frozen as you eat. I do not like it. And besides it is often dirty and always lacking in seclusion.

Meals Are Reversed

The meals are here reversed and you have the best and biggest meal at midnight. In fact Paris just begins to wake up when it is time for rational people to go to bed.

The meals are not the only things reversed either; for on the promenades in the parks the nurses are faced by their charges. The perambulators are so constructed that the child faces the nurse—do you see? I rather think this is a better way perhaps, as she can then see what is happening to the child—but you to the little one if he happens to be so constituted that he cannot endure to ride backward, for this he must do continually.

Another reverse is that the men wear shiny afternoon hats in the evening, to theatre and opera. Such a thing as a crush hat seems to be unknown. Are they right in this—and are we behind the times? Or is this one of the cases where they take the liberty of doing as they please?

Still further, men raise their hats to each other when they meet or pass, but fail to raise their hats to ladies. I suspect that this is a revelation, rather than merely a custom; for certainly the native Frenchman is lacking in respect for women. Sadly lacking! Or at least it seems so to me, used as I am to the deference of our own men.

I have revised my estimate of the word "chic." It so perfectly applies to the shop girls and people of that class and it is a class, here, that I would never think of using the word to express a quality of dress elsewhere. The shop girls are truly "chic." They don the most extreme of styles and make them their own. Somehow they seem the very embodiment of the term "chic." For instance, they have a way of wearing the adorable little caps which I suspect they make themselves—with the most jaunty, not to say rakish air, turned up or turned down, and with an aigrette set here, or a feather stuck there. It is imitable.

The theatrical people set the fashions aside from this. But that is true in our country, as well.

There are few "lifts" in the large buildings, and it seems to be a sort of courtesy for those who manage to get a lift up, to walk downstairs.

Naturally one thinks of clothes in connection with Paris and I know that you will wish most to hear about them.

LORD LASCELLES.

Injured by Explosion in Forest Fire

A report from Poreupine, dated July 17, states that Lord Lascelles, A.D.C. to Lord Grey, and Captain Mann were slightly injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Foley O'Brien Mine during the forest fire. No information is obtainable from the Government beyond the fact that they were in the mining district at the time, but are now on their way to the north-west.

Two hundred expert bushmen have been over the burned area and a search has shown that the prospectors in a great many instances escaped, and that many cases of the supposed dead men whom the refugees saw lying on the trails were men who took this means of escaping the heat, and after the flames had passed over made their way to places of safety.

Fourteen bodies were found of men who perished in attempting to reach Poreupine. It is now said that the loss of life may not exceed a hundred.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day received a telegram from the American Red Cross Society of Washington expressing its sympathy with the fire sufferers, and forwarding a relief contribution of 1,000 dollars.—Renter.

Lord Lascelles, who has been aide-de-camp to the Governor-General since 1907, is the eldest son of the Earl of Harwood.

AUTUMN SESSION PROBABLE.

There were persistent rumours in the Lobby on July 17 (a correspondent writes) to the effect that, although the Government are most anxious to prevent it, there will, after all, have to be an autumn session to dispose of the Insurance Bill. The recent hot weather is said to have had a determining effect in this probable change of plans, members finding it impossible to promise to stay at Westminster during August and a part of September if the tropical heat should continue. It was stated in some quarters last evening that when the veto crisis is over, the Premier will announce the speedy adjournment of the House until the end of October.

LABOUR IN JUNE.

The Board of Trade returns show that the percentage of unemployment was 3.1 last month as against 3.7 in June, 1910. The employment figures for this year are much better than the average for the previous ten years, and in the last few months they have been better than in the best months of the previous decade. May, 1911, however, was rather better than June, 1911, and this decline might suggest that the very remarkable boom of these last two or three years is beginning to ebb. The statistics, however, do not bear that out. It is quite true that last year's employment was better in June than in May; but over a ten years' period the rule is for employment to improve rapidly from January to May and then begin to get steadily worse. The past month, therefore, probably indicates only a seasonal variation, and if that variation is a little pronounced, the probable explanation is the summer strike, which by the end of June had involved 65,000 men directly and many more indirectly.

READY TO SURRENDER.

"Liberals have now no need to be on the bridge of the ship, thinking they will have to battle with a storm, for they have already reached the harbour," said Lord Saye and Sele at a Liberal garden party at Tottenham on July 16.

The Tories, he said, were fairly on the run. As far as they could, they were making good their retreat; but while some people said they were going to fight in the last ditch others avowed that they were going to scream.

(Laughter.) He believed there would be more screaming than fighting.

First to leave them was Lord Rosebery, who spoke so big at one time, and as for the rest they could only say of them that they were getting ready for a decent surrender as could be.

£500,000 TO SPEND.

The first report of the Development Commission, the body set up by Mr. Lloyd George in 1909 with £500,000 to spend each year until 1915, was issued recently.

The sum allocated up to March 31 last was £165,000 a year and £100,000 non-recurring advances. Most of this will go in agricultural research and instruction, £105,000 a year in England and Wales, £60,000 down and £9,000 a year to Scotland, and £9,000 a year to Ireland. Considerable sums are to be given for forestry, fishery, and harbours, and possibly for—

Revival of flax and hemp industries.

Encouragement of beet and tobacco growing.

A rural economies institute.

Refusal for the Potteries.

The Commissioners, at the head of whom are Lord Richard Cavendish and Sir Francis Hopwood, hold that they have no power to grant applications such as one from the Potteries to pay research into leadless glaze. The only industries they can recognise are those connected with agriculture and the like. Details of the horse-breeding grants have already been given.

As to beet growing, an experiment is being considered on a large scale to show—not whether good beet can be grown here, which the Commissioners consider proved—but whether it can be grown at a profit.

The Commission notes that the number of men qualified for agricultural research and for directing forestry is exceedingly small, and must be increased. As employment is now good, they say, their advances will not involve a large amount of labour, but if trade becomes bad, they hope to give out development work which will regularise the labour market.

Above all they will not make grants to relieve rates and taxes, but within limits will make them with the object of provoking expenditure from other sources.

The Commissioners feel some apprehension that unless Parliament come to the aid of the fund its position in a very few years will not be a very strong one.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN IN CHINA.

The number of Chinese women who have received or who can receive a thorough medical education abroad, returning to employ their knowledge for the benefit of their sisters in China, must, of necessity, always be limited. The desperate need of the women of China for modern scientific care, as well as for instruction in hygiene, dietetics, and the principles of nursing, renders necessary many schools in which these and allied branches can be taught. A well-equipped and well-staffed Woman's Medical College has for many years been in operation in the suburbs of the city of Canton, under the care of Drs. Mary Niles and Fulton. The highest officials in the province have cordially commended its work and praised its methods. The modest, well-taught, scientifically trained and thoroughly competent young women who graduate from this institution can do, and are doing, a work for China which no foreigners can ever accomplish, since they move along lines of least resistance, finding ready entrance to the homes of all classes. One of the group of union educational institutions centered in Peking, organized within the past few years, is the Union Women's Medical College, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Women's Board, but co-operated in by the other missions in the capital of the Empire. This college is destined to be a mighty power in the not distant future. Medical instruction for Chinese women is also given in various other parts of China, but generally on a scale far too limited. As a concrete result of the great jubilee of woman's work abroad such institutions should be well equipped and amply endowed.—The Outlook.

BOOKS.

The British Imperial Conference meets from time to time to advance the Empire's closer union in trade matters, and it is in session as we write. As a survey of actual conditions throughout the Empire and of the questions before the Conference, we would recommend Mr. Geoffrey Drage's "The Imperial Organization of Trade." While the student of economics may wish fuller treatment, the book offers a good survey for the general reader. Britons may well regard with pride the present relations between the mother country and the colonies and those among the colonies. But there are certain hampering conditions. These naturally fall into three departments—legislation, administration, policy. Uniformity is being sought in all. For instance, there should be uniformity of legislation throughout the Empire on such subjects as naturalization, patents, trademarks, currency, weights, measures, bills of exchange, insolvency, and marine insurance. There should be uniformity of administration—first, making available everywhere information proportionately equal in its adequacy to the best information now furnished; second, doing away with the overlapping of departments; and third, providing for a Supreme Imperial Court of Appeal. Finally, there should be greater uniformity of trade policy; and just here—readers will probably find the volume's chief interest, for Mr. Drage actually thinks that the advance can be along lines to which both free-traders and protectionists can agree; his project may be roughly defined as one of commercial co-operation. Speaking of free-traders, it will be interesting to them and others to note that Mr. Drage admits the debt owed by shipping, beyond any other industry, to free trade. While he admits that the granting of ship subsidies by foreign governments has favoured the development of competition against Great Britain, he declares that, despite this, British shipping has, in the main, held its own. He concludes, as does "The Outlook," that the competition of British ship-owners, without the aid of subsidies or of special freight rates, is more healthy and likely to be more beneficial than a State-subsidized system, under which the ship-owner would have to depend less on his individual energy and more on the Government's support. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$3.50.)

AN ART DISCOVERY.

At Christie's on July 14 there was no lack of pictures by or ascribed to Scotland's Reynolds. Sir Henry Raeburn. In all, twenty canvases figured under his name, these ranging in price from 12 guineas to 14,000 guineas. The portrait for which the latter sum was given was of Lady Janet Traill, seated, in a pale yellow muslin dress, her semi-powdered hair bound with a blue ribbon. It was offered by order of the trustee of a descendant, Mr. James Christie Traill, who till recently had it in his Edinburgh house.

Seven other Raeburns brought sums in excess of 1,100 guineas each. "Mrs. Dundas of Dundas," which in 1870 was the property of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, making 5,000 guineas, and "The Right Hon. General Sir David Baird," standing by his white charger, belonging to Lord Abercromby, 2,900 guineas.

That dealers are not as black as they are sometimes painted is certain. A few weeks ago, for instance, an amateur showed to a London dealer a family portrait of a lady, for which he would have gladly taken a couple of hundred pounds. Instead of buying it, the dealer recommended putting it in at Christie's, with a nominal protection.

Starting at 300 guineas, the portrait yesterday made 8,300 guineas. The picture in question, darkened by varnishes and falsified by over-paintings, easily removed, no doubt, is Gainsborough's "Lady Anne Ponsonby," owned by Mr. D. L. Allen, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 15 minutes from Post Office by electric car; entrance 153, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

10 LET.—From 1st September to 31st December, 1911, FIRST Floor, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., BUILDINGS. Apply at the Bank. [1305]

HORSEFLESH FOOD IN GERMANY.

A paragraph in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" summarises a report from Duesseldorf in favour of a moderation of the railway freight on horses for slaughter. The report states that the consumption of horseflesh in the lower classes is annually increasing, and will probably continue to increase, partly on account of the high price of cattle-flesh, and partly because the insistent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has created considerable wastage in young herds.

Horses for food are being imported into the Duesseldorf district, says the report, from quarters as remote as East Prussia and Posen. In the Duesseldorf abattoirs the number of horses killed for food during the last three years were: 1908, 1,738; 1909, 1,861; 1910, 2,022.

EARTHQUAKE FORECASTS.

Great Japanese Authority's Hopeful View.

In a vague and general way it is already possible to forecast earthquakes, and with the continued progress of seismological science, humanity will be forewarned with increasing exactitude of the times and localities of such destructive convulsions of nature.

This is the reassuring view of the great Japanese authority, Dr. F. Omori, professor of Seismology at the University of Tokyo, and member of the Japanese Imperial Committee on earthquake investigation, who has arrived in London to attend the international congress of seismologists.

Dr. Omori, besides his observations in Japan, has on behalf of his Government, investigated on the spot the phenomena of most of the important earthquakes of recent times.

"Earthquakes," he said, do not occur at random. They are the result of definite and calculable conditions and causes. The science of seismology is as yet in an early stage. There are many factors in the problem which at present we are unable to appraise, but we are advancing in knowledge and understanding of them.

"We know that periodicity, space distribution, and meteorological conditions are among the factors that enter into calculation, and from these, with fuller knowledge, we shall be able to calculate."

Proper methods of building construction do much to minimise the effects of earthquakes. Frame buildings, whether of wood or steel, so long as the joints are sufficiently strong, are the best for resisting earthquake shocks, and the New York skyscrapers, Dr. Omori thinks, would stand an earthquake test successfully.

MAGISTRATE ON FLOGGING.

"The best thing for your son would be a good flogging," said Mr. Fordham to the father of a lad charged at West London Police Court with embezzlement, "but in this sentimental and emasculated age the law does not allow that, lest the youth should become a hardened criminal. That was the punishment meted out in your youth and my youth, and in my opinion, the best way to prevent a lad drifting into the criminal classes is to administer a sharp flogging the very first time he goes wrong."

Intimations

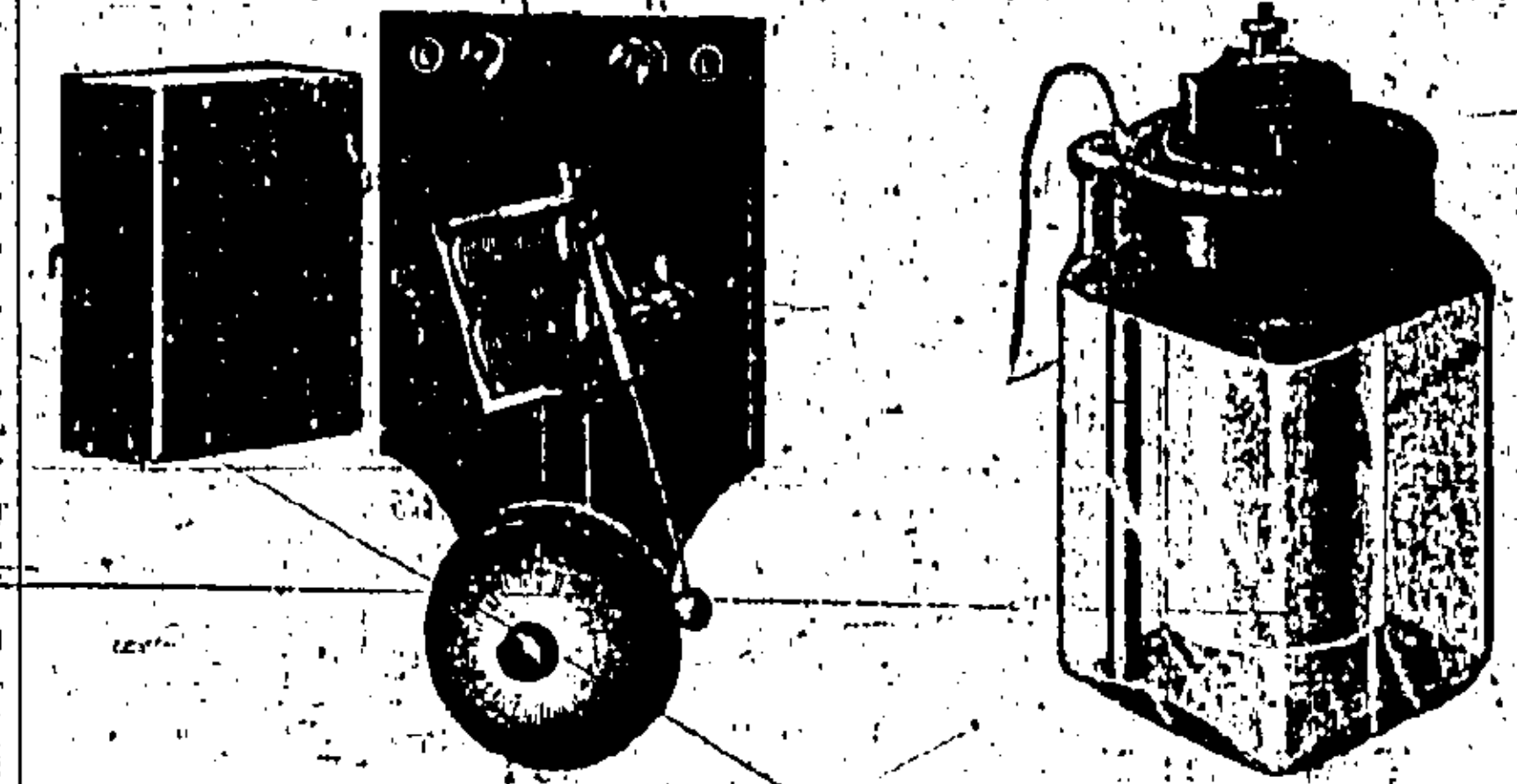
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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer)	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	Mukden (Russian Train)	Changchun (Russian Train)	Harbin (Russian Train)	Times	Days	Days	Days
\$10	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	6.00 a.m.	Sat.	Tue.	Fri.				
\$14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)	1.50 p.m.	"	"	"				
\$11.50	Changchun (Russian Train)	2.05	"	"	"				
\$9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	8.30	"	"	"				
		9.10 a.m.	Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.				

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train)	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	Mukden (Russian Train)	Dairen (Steamer)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train)	Times	Days	Days	Days
\$9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	11.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.				
		8.25 p.m.	"	"	"				
\$11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	10.30	"	"	"				
		5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.				
\$14.95	Mukden (Russian Train)	5.25	"	"	"				
		1.30 p.m.	"	"	"				
\$14.00	Dairen (Steamer)	Noon	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.				

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Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

MARRIAGE.

On 12th inst. at the Peak Church, Perry Junior, Son of J. B. Falconer, Esq., of Hill Park, Newport-on-Tay, Fife, N.B., to Doris, Daughter of R.G. Kent, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia. 1310.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1911.

IN PASTURES NEW.

The crisis is ended and the constitution of the British Empire has undergone a change that opens out a new series of possibilities to the political powers that be. By the narrow margin of seventeen votes the House of Lords have yielded up privileges, which they have held ever since Sir Simon de Montfort initiated, what after many centuries became the government of England, as we understand it up till yesterday. It is as well at this stage, now that the matter has been settled, that we should briefly review all the steps that led up to last night's scene in the House of Lords. The immediate cause of the conflict between the Liberals and the House of Lords was the rejection by the latter body of the Budget in 1908, or rather their taking an action which referred it to the country for a decision. This was, as we say, the thing that precipitated the conflict, though the struggle had been looming in the distance for a considerable time previous. In June 1907 the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman introduced a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the powers of the Upper House should be so restricted that within the limits of a single Parliament the will of the House of Commons should prevail. Beyond that it was passed, nothing came of the resolution. In 1907 the Lords rejected the Land Values Bill (Scotland) and in 1908 they rejected the Licensing Bill and in December 1908 Mr. Asquith, who had then succeeded the late premier, stated in the House of Commons that the House of Lords would have to be dealt with. In November 1909 the Finance Bill was sent up to the upper chamber, and on the twenty-second of that month Lord Lansdowne moved that the House of Lords could not give its consent until the measure had been before the country. The contention of the peers was that in the case of such a revolutionary budget in the sense of containing novel proposals they were justified in having the opinion of the country, though they had no constitutional right to amend or even reject, when the bill followed the customary lines. Of course there can be no gainsaying the fact that this action was equivalent to rejecting the measure and in such a case it was also tantamount to the exercising of the right which was only vested in the House of Commons, that of withholding supplies; for that is what it meant in broad terms. How far the House of Lords was right may be judged from the fact that the general election which followed resulted in a gain to the opposition of no less than 105 votes in the Commons so that at any rate there was ample justification for their action in the eyes of a goodly number of the electorate. The year 1910 saw an attempt to come to an agreement, and an abortive conference was held, but at last the government brought in the bill that they had threatened for some considerable time.

The events subsequent to the introduction of the bill are too fresh in the minds of our readers to need any special mention and today despite the work of the Halsburyites and those anxious to maintain the traditions of the Lords the measure has been swallowed exactly as the Commons passed it. Though we regret that affairs ever came to such a pass, we must admit that the Lords by their action over this bill have provided their own condemnation. They spent a considerable amount of the country's time in formulating amendments and there is no doubt that many of their alterations were calculated to improve the measure. The government however remained firm that they would not accept the amendments and it is here that we consider that the House of Lords weakened their own case. If the amendments which they made were of value, on principle they should have insisted, for in so doing, they would have been exercising their undoubted right, and would have earned the support of many who desire that constitutional procedure shall always be adhered to. Instead of that however they submitted to the Liberals and yesterday, passed the bill as it stood, thereby opening themselves to the indictment that they had not the courage of their own convictions to stand by the additions they had made for the good of the country. If in this case the House of Lords were not false to their trust, we do not know when they were. They stand convicted of vacillation of the worst kind; for if they can pass the bill now, they could have done it a month ago, for its qualities have not altered in the slightest. It is useless to say that they were fighting for a principle, for if they were, they should not have surrendered to force majeure but have continued the fight to the bitter end. We have no hesitation in saying that whatever case the Lords had, it disappeared last night, when by a majority of seventy-eight they passed the bill which they had previously condemned in no unmeasured terms. Now they have lost all power over the finance of the country. There is now no check upon the Utopian measures that many of the Liberal captains have as yet schemes, while their power over ordinary social bills is as limited as it can be, by the provision that by the mere flux of time all and sundry can pass into law. We can see in the

future a glorious prospect for the legislators of the "masses" as they term themselves, and, judging from past history, some of the trades such as the licensed trade will suffer at the hands of the various fanatical reformers that have such undoubted sway in the councils of the nation at present. The future does not look promising for the present there is no check upon the various bills, that will have to come forward to please the varying factions that have only been kept in a state of unity by the one battle cry of "Down with the Lords." The express statement that the government would not admit of any revision, which would exclude a Home Rule measure from the bill, alone shows that the intentions of the government are to persist to the "Great Dictator" who has kept them in power during this troublesome period. There are also the Socialists and the Labour men to be catered for, so that with restraint taken from them the Liberal Government will be able to gambol in pastures new, and frisk about with all sorts of novel legislation. The tradition of the past has gone by, and England has started on a new page of history, nay a new chapter and by seventeen votes the chapter has been headed "In all events the will of the Commons must prevail." The power of revision now becomes a pleasant fiction with which the fathers of today will regale the sons of to-morrow.

DAY BY DAY.

He's only great who can himself command.

The German Mail which left Hongkong July 13 was delivered in London yesterday.

At all Church of England parades Services to-morrow, attended by the troops, collections will be made on behalf of the Church of England Mission at Fodehow.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

There will be two performances of the Fillis' Circus to-morrow at the Victoria Skating Rink, a matinee at 4 p.m. and a performance at 9 p.m.

Gambling.

Thirteen men were charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning with gambling. The two men who kept the house where the prisoners were found, were fined fifty dollars each and the rest of the culprits three dollars each.

Boxing.

A. Caplan, who fought Rod Stent at the Victoria Skating Rink on June 24, is at present seriously ill with enteric fever in the Government Civil Hospital and will be unable to box again for some time to come. As soon as he recovers he will leave for England on the doctor's advice.

The Canton Ports.

The Army Advisory Council has informed the Canton Viceroy that the Council, the Army Board and the Admiralty will jointly appoint a number of officials and delegate them to Canton to inspect the forts throughout the province and requested the Viceroy to instruct the local authorities accordingly.

The New Canton Tartar General.

His Excellency Sirg Fun, the new Tartar-General of Canton, has arrived at Shanghai, and telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy and the two Adjutant Tartar-Generals that he would make a short stay in the Northern Settlement before proceeding to Canton to take up his post.

Quick Silk Deliveries.

Two silk shipped by the Blue Funnel "Keanun" was delivered in New York at 2 a.m. on 10th inst., 28 days from date of shipment here and 19 days from Yokohama. The Blue Funnel line are maintaining a consistently fine trans-Pacific service for the transport of New York silk, delivering the cargo at destination in excellent times.

Typhoon Warning.

We have received from the American Consulate General, Hongkong, the following typhoon warning. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.50 a.m. Manila, August 12, 9.45 a.m. Cylone or typhoon E. of Basil Channel almost stationary. Cylone or typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands moving W. or W.N.W.

Sir Paul Chater's Return.

Sir Paul Chater who, together with Mr. Henry Koswick, proceeded to England in May last as one of the Colony's representatives at the Coronation Celebrations, had made arrangements early in July to return to the Colony; his return being hastened because of the death of his late partner, Sir Hornum Mody, but was prevented from doing so by private affairs in England.

Sir Paul has now arranged to leave England the last of August and may be expected to arrive here in September.

During the 24 hours ending noon to-day 2 cases of plague were reported. The total has now reached 258 cases since January.

A sale of crown land by public auction will be held at the offices of the Public Works Department, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m.

A Small Theft.

The theft of a watch and chain is reported to the police. The articles in question were stolen from the cabin of the s.s. Helene, which is undergoing repairs at the Thakoo Docks. The value of the missing goods is \$17.

Aquatic Fete.

This evening the V. R. C. will hold an aquatic fete at the Club, commencing at 9 p.m. sharp. There are in all eight items, all of which have a goodly number of entries and sport should prove to be good.

Assent Given.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council—Ordinance No. 27 of 1911: An Ordinance to yet further amend the Widows and Orphans Pension Ordinance, 1908.

American in Trouble.

Henry Fey, of the U.S.S. gunboat Calles, was charged this morning with assaulting a house boy at a house in Hollywood Road. It was given in evidence that when he left the house after assaulting the boy he also committed an assault on a Chinese clerk without the slightest provocation. He was fined \$10.

Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1903), Police Sergeant James McKay to be a sanitary inspector for Sham Shui Po District, vice Police Sergeant Angus transferred, with effect from the 21st July, 1911.

An Important Coolie.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning a rickshaw coolie was charged with assaulting Dr. Ho Ko Chan. It appears that the prosecutor hired the defendant and when he paid him, he asked for more than his legal fare. The prosecutor refused to give it to him, and the coolie grabbed him by the hand, tearing off some skin. He was fined \$10.

Clothing the Police Force.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1911, for the supply and making up of winter clothing, which is to be completed by the 1st November, for the use of the Hongkong Police Force. Tenders close for the provision of uniforms for the Sanitary Department on August 15th.

Hongkong and Other Places.

Hongkong has been declared an infected port by Netherlands India. Importation of the following articles from Hongkong or transhipped at this port is temporarily prohibited:—Animal refuse, claws and hoofs; human hair, animal hair and bristles; hides uncleaned, salted or cured with arsenic; raw wool and rags; used bags or sacks; as also tapestry and used embeleries, unless they form part of personal luggage or household effects being removed. The authorities in the Philippines have provided as follows:—Steering passengers to be landed at Mariveles and subjected to a quarantine detention of seven days dating from time of completing the disinfection at Hongkong.

Cards of invitation have been "out" for some days, announcing the date of the wedding ceremony of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hooper, Dorothy Appelta Shelton, and Mr. John Farrer MacGregor, which will take place on Wednesday, August the 30th, at 4 o'clock, at St. John's Cathedral.

Of Interest to Mariners.

The government of Western Australia gives notice that on and after the 1st August, 1911, a third order triple flashing light, making one complete revolution in 15 seconds, producing three flashes of about one-third second duration, in quick succession, every fifteen seconds, will be exhibited from an iron tower, painted white, erected on Cape Leveque, lat. 16 degrees 23 min. South, long. 122 degrees 55 min. East. Vide "Government Gazette."

A Daring Theft.

A woman of No. 5 San Kai village and staying at present at Shaukiwan West has reported that on the night of the tenth inst., some men slid down a bamboo pole from the hill-side into her yard. They entered her room and caught hold of her throat, pressed her to the ground and threatened to kill her if she made any noise. They ordered her to produce her keys, and a woman who was with her did so. They ransacked her boxes and cleared away with goods to the value of \$15.

Forts to be Repaired.

The forts at Sha-kwok, Taikrook and Po-chow are in a bad state according to a report made to Admiral Li Chun by Lieut. Tsoi Kwei-chow, the officer in charge of these fortresses. The gates, fences, secret passages, and the soldiers' quarters are in urgent need of repairs. Admiral Li Chun has reported the matter to the Canton Viceroy, who has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to despatch an official to inspect the fortresses and estimate the cost of the repairs.

River Fatality.

On the afternoon of the 8th inst., an accident occurred not far off from the Canton bank. It appears that a ferry boat with full complement of passengers, while making a for-Hon run from the direction of the bank, a launch steamed at full speed in an opposite direction. The passenger-board on board the ferry boat became alarmed and all rushed to one side of the vessel, with the result that the boat was capsized, throwing all the occupants into the water. The Water Police Station was not far from the scene of the accident and at once lowered life-boats to carry out the work of rescue. Several passengers were picked up, while a number of them were carried away by the rapids and were drowned.

THE RECENT RIOT.

Innocent Man Suffers Death.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT, Canton, Aug. 10.

As already reported in your columns, a riot, attended with loss of lives, broke out the other day in Sun Wai, in opposition to the tax levied on fields of palm trees under cultivation. At the time of the outbreak, Commander Wu was despatched by the Canton Viceroy to the scene to maintain order. Among the five men executed on the 5th inst. for having taken a leading part in the riot, was a quiescent Chinese convert, who, however, was innocent, so far as the riot was concerned, and who, as a matter of fact, was absent when the disturbance occurred. It appears that he visited the place after the tumult had subsided and was arrested while in the act of delivering a street lecture, alleged to be seditious, and liable to lay him open to a charge of a breach of the peace. For reasons unknown, he was headed by order of Commander Wu. Before the decapitation, four clergymen had gone to see the Commissioner in the hope of halting the unfortunate man out, but the Commissioner refused to see them, with the result that the man suffered punishment for a crime he never committed. The missionaries and friends of the deceased in Hongkong are greatly incensed at the action of the Commander, and are determined to take steps against him. A clergyman has already arrived at Canton in connection with the matter.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., was held this afternoon at the Hongkong Hotel, when the chair was taken by Dr. J. W. Noble. Those present were:—Messrs. E. D. Haskell, Ellis Kadoorie, A. Bryers, J. H. Taggart, Lo Cheung Shiu, W. Hutton Potts, Shi Po Shun, Lai Chan, Fung Yat Hang and C. Mooney, the Secretary.

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read; there is nothing in the report calling for special comment; the balance of working account shows an increase over the corresponding period of 1910 of \$16,999.20, whilst the profit and loss account shows an increase of \$3,132.71.

Since the completion of the new "South Block" the patrons of the hotel have shown much appreciation of the new rooms, which have been placed at their disposal by reason of this addition and improvement. The latest now feature in the management will be the opening, about the first of October, of the Cafe, which will, we trust, be of such character as will commend it, not only to the travelling public, but also to those residents of the Colony who are desirous of obtaining the best that can be had in the way of conestibles, properly cooked and tastefully served. In the conduct of this new branch of your business, no effort will be lacking on the part of the management, that will tend to make the Cafe a credit to the Hotel and a success financially. Alterations which are being carried on apace are rapidly nearing completion, and we hope to have everything ready by the end of September. So far as we are aware, this venture will be unique in the history of eastern hotel management, yet it will not be, we trust, any less acceptable or less appreciated because of that. When I addressed you in September of last year, I referred at some length to the lounge their under construction, and not even yet completed; this delay, however, is the fault of no one. Our architects are proceeding in this matter with a caution that is ever commendable when foundations on soil both friable and uncertain has to be dealt with. The work will, however, soon be completed, and when enjoying the comfort its possession and occupancy will afford, we trust that the long delay will soon be forgotten. Immediately before the issue of our last report, but before the figures for the same had been considered with reference to the disposition of the profits, and the probable dividend to be paid, members of your Board were approached by one of the brokers in the Colony, who, endeavoured by means of his persuasive tongue, and influence, to induce your Board to consider the state of the share market and to make such disposition of the profits of the company as would tend to support the downward tendency of that market, with the sole object of preventing a decline in the market, regardless of any permanent effect, such action might have had on the stability of the company itself. This course of action your Directors consider highly improper and trust you will agree with them; it was not, however, the first attempt made by members of the brokers' association to bring pressure to bear on your Board, and an effort was made to force them into a course of action which, had it been followed, would in their opinion have been detrimental to the best interests of the Company, and of the bona fide, as distinguished from the speculative shareholder. That a broker should approach a Board of Directors, with specious arguments, with a view to having them so arrange the finance of the company as to give him a large commission with the avowed object of influencing the local stock market and forcing the price of the shares either up or down, we consider reprehensible. The practice has in the past been all too common, and we trust will, in the future, meet with such discouragement as will prevent its repetition. Nothing of this kind has occurred during the present half year now under review, though it did happen on two different occasions during the previous half year. Formerly the shares in this company were speculative and the medium of active operations on the stock market, and so possible by information leaking out, in advance of the figures presented to the shareholders for their consideration. This practice has, of late years, been pleased to state, been broken up, and the shares are now less speculative than formerly. That is all that I have to say, gentlemen, and if you have any questions to ask I will be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability, before proposing the adoption of the report in accounts.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Bryers seconded the motion and was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, seconded by Mr. Haskell, Dr. J. W. Noble was re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Messrs H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe were elected auditors on the proposition of Mr. J. H. Taggart seconded by Mr. Shi Po Shun.

The Chairman:—That is all the business. Thank you very much for your attendance. The dividend warrants are now ready and can be obtained on application at the secretary's office.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. The manner in which Mr. Fillis has converted the Victoria Skating Rink into a circus is worthy of the highest praise, for he has adopted the building to the peculiar needs of his performance, in a manner which tends for the comfort of his audience, and he had a large one last night. The ring was laid out with a thick layer of sand which gave the horse an excellent footing. We cannot speak too highly of the programme that Mr. Fillis has put before the public and we have no hesitation in saying that with the central position it has secured it should prove a great attraction.

Last night eighteen items were presented to the public, including two by Madame Fillis with her horses and dogs, a turn which called forth considerable applause. Next, the contortionist, did some clever tricks, while the juggling of Zeno, and of Leon Pedro were also heartily greeted. Picolo and Fiori gave a humorous interlude which created roars of laughter, and Miss Doris was responsible for a fine exhibition of bare back riding. Throughout the evening music was supplied by the Fillis' Orchestra, and the tout ensemble was most enjoyable.

OUR NEW WEEKLY.

To-day we have issued our "Weekly Supplement" in a new garb and with changed form, which will, we are sure, appeal to all who desire that their friends at home should be kept up to date with the news of Hongkong. Subscribe for the "Weekly" now, and direct that it be forwarded each week to your friends at home. Attached to the cover of each you will find an artistic photograph, painted on bromide paper, illustrating as it will local and Chinese scenes, thus giving to the regular subscriber fifty-five copies in each year. Is it worth having? These photographs will be loosely attached so that they may be readily removed and placed in an album for preservation by all who desire to retain an illustrated diary of the local events of the Colony as well as an album of Chinese life and scenes. Does it appeal to you?

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THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHARE BROKERS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

As it has already been pointed out in the Introduction persons buying or selling shares, and employing a broker to act for them in the matter, are bound by the rules and usages of the Stock Exchange or Association of which that broker is a member, and whereby the market is regulated in which the transaction is put through. Where by such rules or usages a certain commission is payable by the principal to the broker on the sale or purchase of any particular shares, the broker is entitled to recover the amount of that commission from the principal in a Court of law; and it can be no defence to an action for such recovery to say that the principal was totally unaware of, and was never informed as to, the amount of the commission, which was greater than he expected to have to pay. And where by those usages the broker is under a personal liability to carry out a contract he has entered into on behalf of his principal, he is entitled to be indemnified by the latter against any loss he may sustain in carrying out that contract, unless the contract is void in law, or is unreasonable, or the principal is unaware of the broker's liability, or of the usage rendering the broker liable (*Perry v. Barnett* 15 Q. B. D. 388).

Although the right of a share broker to recover commission is dependent upon his making a valid and binding contract for his principal, or otherwise acting in accordance with his principal's instructions (*Nelson v. Jones* 11 Q. B. D. 510), the mere fact that he may have omitted to stamp the contract note, and so rendered himself liable to a penalty, was held not to have affected his right to recover the usual commission. "That default of his has nothing to do with the contract between him and his principal, and is wholly independent of it" (*Lord Esher in Leppard v. Beach* (1894) 4 Q. B. at p. 1473, but, probably in consequence of this decision, it was subsequently expressly provided of Section 7 of the Act of 61 and 62 Viet. c. 46 that the provision of the Stamp Act 1891, relating to the exclusion of claims for brokerage and other damages in certain cases, should apply where a person failed to get duly stamped a contract note which it was his duty to stamp. This has not, however, been extended to Hongkong, nor does it affect Shanghai, or the Coast Ports of China.

The relation between a seller or purchaser of shares and his broker is that of principal and agent, from which arises an implied contract by the principal to indemnify the agent against all liabilities and expenses incurred by him in carrying out his principal's instructions and in the reasonable performance of his duties.

This is so even to the extent that where a broker, who has incurred a liability in his principal's behalf, is declared a defaulter, and pays a composition on his debt, including such liability. In such a case, the principal is bound to indemnify him to the full extent of those liabilities, and not merely in respect of the amount actually paid, although the broker cannot be set off for the balance of his debts without the consent of the Stock Exchange Committee (*Adamson v. Jarvis* 4 Bing 66, *Lacey v. Hill* L. R. 18 Eq. 182, *Thacker v. Hardy* 4 Q. B. D. at p. 687). And although an agent is not entitled to be indemnified by his principal against liabilities incurred by him in transactions which he knows, or is unlawful, or, e.g. an order to purchase shares in an unlawful Company, or an order from a Company to purchase its own shares (*London & Co. v. Exchange Bank* L. R. 13 Ch. 441; *Traver v. Whitworth* 12 A. C. 409) (*Joseph v. Pender* 3 B. & C. 639), where he is instructed to enter into a contract which, though not unlawful in itself, is declared by law to be null and void, he is, in ordinary course, entitled to be indemnified against any losses he may incur in acting upon his instructions. This was so held in the well-known case of *Read v. Anderson* 13 Q. B. D. 770 in which the Plaintiff, a turf

commission agent and a member of Tattersalls, was expressly instructed by the Defendant to make certain bets for him, which instructions the Defendant carried out. The Defendant lost the bets, and then endeavored to take advantage of the English law (8 & 9 Viet. c. 100) which rendered money lost on bets or wagers irrecoverable by the winner in a British Court; and he revoked his previous authorities to the Plaintiff to pay the bets. The Plaintiff nevertheless paid them because, as it was proved, he had not done so he would have been posted as a defaulter, turned out of Tattersalls, and lost his business. It was held by the Court of Appeal (Barnes J. dissenting) that the Plaintiff was entitled to recover, because "by the usage of his business known to both parties at the time of his employment, and with reference to which usage the contract of employment was made, the betting agent became liable, as a matter of business, to make good a lost bet at the risk of losing his character and customers," against which liability the Defendant was bound to indemnify him.

The principle laid down in this case was followed the next year in the case of *Seymour v. Bridge* 14 Q. B. D. 490, where the Plaintiff, who was a stockbroker on the Stock Exchange, was employed by the Defendant to purchase for him shares in the Oriental Bank. By an Act passed in 1867, known as Leeman's Act (40 & 41 Viet. c. 20), it was provided that contracts for the sale of shares in any Joint Stock Banking Company should be void unless the numbers of the shares were set forth in the contract. But, notwithstanding this Act, it was not the practice of the Stock Exchange to specify in the contract notes the numbers of shares in Banking Companies, in consequence of it having been found to be almost impossible to comply with the provision of the Act, having regard to the exigencies of business. And, as before stated, by the Rules of the Stock Exchange, a broker is treated (as between himself and other members of the Stock Exchange) as a principal, and may be declared a defaulter if he fails to carry out a contract made by him for the purchase of shares for a principal. The Plaintiff in the case cited made a bargain with a jobber for the purchase of the shares, and a contract note was drawn up which contained no reference to the numbers of the shares. The Defendant, having received knowledge of facts which made the bargain a bad one for him, refused to accept the contract, alleging that he was under no liability to do so, as the contract contained no numbers. The Court, however, held, following the ruling in the case of *Read v. Anderson*, that as the Defendant must have known of the usages of the Stock Exchange, and of the Plaintiff's own liability to take up the shares, or be declared a defaulter, he was bound to indemnify the Plaintiff against this liability. That case contains the only conclusive statement of the law upon this subject. It should nevertheless be mentioned that in the case of *Cotes v. Percy* 8 T. L. R. 474 both Exps. L. J. and the Master of the Rolls expressed a doubt as to whether the same principle of indemnity would arise under Leeman's Act as arose under the Gaming Act, inasmuch as in their opinion Leeman's Act was passed for the express purpose of putting an end to all speculative dealings in Bank shares, whether directly or indirectly, and it is a cardinal rule that no custom can prevail against an Act of Parliament. However, what was said by the learned Judges on this point was unnecessary for their decision in the case, and, more importantly, dicta. Since then the tendency of the courts has been to permit a Plaintiff, wherever possible, to recover on a contract which, although originally illegal, can be supported by a new consideration in itself legal (*Hyams v. Stuart King* (1908) 2 K. B. 690). The doubts expressed by the Judges in the case of *Cotes v. Percy* are therefore being disregarded.

In the earlier case of *Thacker v. Hardy* 4 Q. B. D. 685 the Plaintiff, who was a sharebroker, was employed by the Defendant to speculate for him on the Stock Exchange by entering into contracts for the purchase of shares, which the Plaintiff knew that the

THE SOURCE OF CANCER.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

all infectious diseases of whatever kind, caused as they must be by a specific micro-organism. But in cancer of the skin, for instance, it is not the white blood cell, but the skin cell itself, which heaps up in enormous numbers, offering, however, a barrier to the outbreak of the prisoner about as effective as would be the walls of a mud fortress against the awful power of a modern 12-inch gun. Hence the parallel is only an apparent one, and in the last analysis there is no disease which resembles cancer in its origin, course and general symptoms. The ordinary diseases of the body, which are helpful in fighting other diseases, leave little protecting influence here save in the very beginning of cancerous diseases. For the enemy is within ourselves and apparently is not introduced from without, as is true of infectious diseases in general.

If cancer were due to a parasite it might be possible to invent a serum, which by stimulating the soldiers of the body to increased activity, would completely overcome the systemic effects of the poison generated. As the matter rests, however, no human being can withstand or recover from a cancerous invasion through the activity of his own bodily resources.

Danger Signals.—With the knowledge of what cancer may, can and will do under certain circumstances, it is possible to prevent the disease, and if so, in what manner? The answer to this question is simply this: The prevention and cure of cancer depend on careful attention to certain disarranged body conditions, upon early diagnosis once the disease has begun, followed by immediate operation. It is curious how careless people are concerning certain details of their daily lives which are of the utmost importance. For example, a little lump may have been noticed in the skin for some months, a lump which is destined to show its cancerous characteristics and ultimately to cause the death of its host, but no attention will ordinarily be paid to it until it has grown beyond control. Concerning the frequency of breast cancer, any lump discovered in the breast is more likely to be cancer than anything else, if the patient be forty years of age or over and has borne children.

The danger signal in breast cancers is any small lump, accidentally discovered which gives absolutely no symptoms and does not inconvenience the patient in any way whatsoever. This shows how insidious cancer is; how it begins without any manifestation, such as pain, which might call attention to its presence, and how it grows rapidly and quietly until its poisonous elements have passed into the blood stream to be deposited elsewhere in the body.

Do not ask advice of some friend, whose chief title to distinction consists in perversely willingness to impart knowledge she does not possess, for the advice will invariably be: "Don't go to the doctor; he will tell you you have cancer." Remember that playing with fire of this sort is like carrying a lighted candle into a powder magazine. If the physician is a careful and conscientious practitioner he will examine the parts affected in a strong light and will remove a specimen for microscopic diagnosis. If it is not cancer, then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are safe. If it is cancer, you may be cured by operation.

Cancer of the mouth begins as some little sore that does not readily heal up, or heals up only to break down again in a few days. Now if this sore is opposite the root of an old tooth, or if it is on the lip, where the pipe or cigar, subjects it to constant irritation, this fact is exceedingly suggestive of cancer, and you should not be satisfied with anything short of the best medical opinion that can be had.

Cancer of the throat is frequently ushered in by hoarseness and loss of voice. So also is acute laryngitis, but this latter condition will clear up in two or three weeks under proper treatment, whereas a malignant condition will become worse as the days go by. Careful examination by a skilled throat surgeon will deter-

mine the seriousness of the condition. Cancer of the stomach and bowels is relatively frequent. Attacks of indigestion with sick stomach, vomiting, loss of appetite and of strength, and weight may not be due to cancer, but one should, nevertheless, subject himself to repeated examination by all known methods in order that diagnosis of malignancy may be made at the earliest possible moment.

Public knowledge of cancer is not of its primary stage, but of its terminal appearance, when all hope is forever gone. The sunken cheek, the hollow eye and wasted flesh, the loss of appetite and strength, the pain, the restless nights and the hopeless days—these are all fully known, but at this stage little can be done to relieve the sufferer and absolutely nothing to save him from death.

It should be remembered that all cancer begins as a benign growth and that there is, therefore, a true pre-cancerous stage, in which it is possible to save the life of the person affected; that growth and extension of this tumour take place through the blood and lymph channels, and that general malnutrition and decreased vitality favour rapidity of local extension and the development of foci elsewhere in the body.

Four-fifths of all cancers occurring in the body are located where diagnosis and operative interference are possible. As a general maxim it may be said that every case of cancer which occurs in a part of the body accessible to successful removal is curable. Thus, one strigean has shown that 50 per cent. of two hundred cases operated upon by him were alive and well six to thirteen years afterward and that of one hundred consecutive cases, twenty-six had no recurrence from three to twenty years following operative removal of the growth.

Concerning methods other than surgery it is scarcely necessary to speak here, for that is a matter which may be left in the hands of one's own medical adviser. The consensus of opinion among the world's greatest physicians is that X-ray, electricity by the high frequency current, the Lencoscent light, radium, the antitoxins of certain bacilli injected into the body, the serum methods of treatment, and the use of trypsin and amylopsin, are in many cases not only absolutely useless, but dangerous, inasmuch as they influence the patient to put off a dreaded operation which might cure within a reasonable length of time. The ligation of blood-vessels supplying a growth, first advocated by Dr. Dawbarn, of New York, is applicable to inoperable cases only. It should never be done as an "early" operation. If X-rays are to be used they should be applied after operation to prevent a recurrence, rather than before operation. Of course some cases of cancer are necessarily inoperable from the beginning. For instance, in the very large, inoperable with very bad lungs, heart or kidneys, who could not withstand an anæsthetic, and in those very advanced cases which have not submitted themselves for early diagnosis. Here the use of palliative methods is in order. Patients are being taught to learn the necessity of consulting their physician and securing an early diagnosis. Hence we are now doing an adequate operation in a case less advanced than formerly, but our final goal must be an adequate operation in a very early stage of the disease. The delay is entirely a matter which rests with the patient. Many cases, seen in private practice, after being in hospital, and when they have cancer of the tongue, will tell the physician that they had noticed "something wrong" from six months to one year, but did not think it worth while to trouble the doctor about it. They ought to have known that that is what the physician is for. If he is the proper sort of man, one worthy of their confidence, trust he will never laugh at their fears, which may have a rational and true basis.

In the light of our present knowledge, one may conclude that cancer is relatively preventable if all sources of body irritation are removed just as soon as they appear, such as decayed

teeth, the use of pipe or cigar, etc., and the general health is kept at par or above. In case, through some oversight or neglect of these precautions, a small tumour, so small as to be almost insignificant, is found, it can, at this stage, be absolutely cured and a recurrence in all probability prevented. This is the chief hope which medical science at the present time offers, and it is not too much to say that when people become fully aware of this great possibility the number of lives saved will exceed those now being saved daily through measures of warfare so successfully waged against the "great white plague."—*The Independent*.—Irving Wilson Voorhees M.S., M. D. in "The Independent."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

How Girls Learned to Read.

Once upon a time, there was a little girl who didn't know how to read. She had many pretty books with lovely pictures, and she could sometimes coax a reading from someone, but that wasn't like reading for herself, because very often when she asked people to read, they were too busy. She used to sit by the hour with a book on her lap and look at the pictures and remember what she could and try to make up the rest, but she did wish she could read.

One day, when she could not coax any one to read the new book Uncle Fred had given her, she made up her mind to learn.

So she went into the garden, and the first thing she saw was her pet cat lying in the sun, blinking her sleepy eyes. "And little said," she said. "Do you know how to read?"

"Certainly," said Muff.

"An' I will you teach me, dear Muff."

"Certainly," said Muff. "This way: 'M-i-a-o-u'."

"That isn't teaching me to read! Good-bye, Muff!"

Girlie went to the garden, and on the walk she met dear old Rover.

"O Rover!" said Girlie, "do you know how to read?"

"Certainly," said Rover.

"An' I will you teach me how?"

"With great pleasure," said Rover; "this way: 'Bow-wow-wo'!"

"O Rover!" said Girlie, "that is not teaching me to read! So she strolled on rather sadly to the barnyard."

There she saw Clover just going out to pasture.

"O Clover!" said Girlie, "do you know how to read?"

"Certainly," said Clover.

"An' will you teach me?"

"Oh! yes!" said Clover.

"This is the way: 'Moo-o-o!'"

"O Clover!" cried the disappointed little girl, "that isn't teaching me to read! She could hardly keep back the tears now."

As she passed the barn door, big white Letty was standing inside.

"O Letty!" said the little girl, "do you know how to read?"

"Certainly," said Letty.

"An' I will you teach me?"

"Certainly, my dear! This is the way: 'Neigh-h-h! Neigh-h-h!'"

"Oh, no! Letty! That isn't the way to read! Quite unhappily Girlie turned away."

Down the garden path, the sweet white Letty grew as high as her head. The bees were buzzing over them. They seemed so busy and wise, that the little girl picked up courage again.

"O Mr. Bee! Do you know how to read?"

"Certainly," said the bee.

"An' will you teach me?"

"With the greatest pleasure," answered the bee. "This way: 'Buzz-z-z! Buzz-z-z!'"

"O Mr. Bee!" cried Girlie, "that isn't the way to read!"

So she went sorrowfully into the house. There by the window sat her dear mother sewing.

"O Mother! You know how to read!"

"Certainly, my child."

"An' will you teach me?"

"Of course, I will. Go get the little red book that Tante sent you; we'll have a lesson every morning an' every afternoon."

"An' that's the way the little girl learned to read."

POKER.

Revenge of Oliver Omstetter on Brothers Who Used Him.

"Most anything 't happens is liable to 'mind a man's what,' writ about it into the Good Book," said old man Greenhut, settling himself with a sigh of content and a fat cigar in his favourite seat by the window of his little saloon in Arkansas City.

"That there lineal conversation is perilous nigh to wrybald, if 'tain't blasphemous, Jim. 'Pears like yo' hadn't oughter be so trillin', but th' ain't no gro't profit into the transaction if yo' stop to consider the wear an' tear on a man's mind fo' nine year, waitin' fo' a chance o' gettin' hunk."

"Minds me o' the way Oliver Omstetter got even with his three brothers. 'Ole man Omstetter, his name was Ezra, he lived off to the westward o' Arkansas City thirty or forty miles onto a plantation o' the wald."

"M'm Omstetter she sort o' pine away an' died soon arter Oliver was borned. Consequent ther' wa'n't nobody but Ezra left to give them fo' boys a mother's care, an' they done growed up some wild."

"There was some said the later they done come into the family the wilder they was, long o' Marm Omstetter gettin' mo' an' mo' upset over Ezra's ways, as the years rolled on. I dunno if that was the reason, but Oliver, sho' 'd 'pear to be wilder 'n Ethel, what was the next youngest, an' 'Abner wa'n't nigh as wild as Ethel, even if he were a year or so older, but he were o' s'ideable wilder 'n Aleck, what were the oldest o' the fo'."

"Just natchally Ezra Omstetter had nigh 'bout as much as he'd tend to, tryin' to keep 'em onto the broad an' nearer path, an' even then 't seem 'twan't no good. Never blamed him none. He'd lick the fur outer 'em every time he seen one o' 'em round the place, bein' 's he knowed they'd oughter be lick'd fo' sompin', even if he didn't know what 'twas they done did."

"Just natchally the boys could n't do nothin' mo' 'n to keep outen his way, bein' 's Ezra were a pow'ful strong man, but they done the best they could fo' to get even by lickin' somebody else. If the old man 'd lick Aleck, him bein' the oldest, Aleck 'd lick one o' the others. An' every time Abner got lick'd he'd pass it along on Ethel an' Ethel 'd take it out on Oliver."

"Hit sho' 'd 'pear to be some hard on Oliver, him alays gettin' lick, no-matter where it started, an' not havin' no means o' gettin' satisfaction, on'y by lickin' a nigger, bein' 's he didn't stand no show ag'in his pa or his older brothers, an' there wa'n't no denyin' but what he done got some bitter. 'Pears hot to have no natchal affection fo' his family what somer. An' he growed up that way."

"But, o' co'se the others growed too, an' he didn't never get so he'd lick none on 'em, them bein' all on 'em pow'ful strong men like pa, an' good fighters like the old man 'd ha' been if he hadn't been religious. Oliver used to say what the only way he seen o' doin' hisself justice was to wait till his pa too old to fight an' then overlastingly wallop the life outen him. But onfort'ately the old man died an' he done lose his strength an' Oliver wep' bitter tears to the fun'r'l."

"Like Parcel of Gamcocks." "Well, just natchally, a'ter them Omstetter boys done lose their natchal protecter, an' was left fo' to face the world fo' therselves, none o' 'em bein' more 'n twenty-seven or eight, they done got wilder 'n wilder. They was some like a parcel o' gamcocks afo' that, but a'ter their pa cashed in his chips they was mo' like a mess o' young hawks."

"They sit about everythin', an' Oliver bein' the youngest was the one 't gen'ly got lick'd, but it didn't tame him none, an' 'peared like all 't he wa'n't doin' fo' was to get to be twenty-one, so 't he'd get his sheer o' th' old man's estate, an' then skin out. As 'twas he wa'n't spend the most o' the time in town, not havin' no gro't affection fo' his home, like 'wud sayin'."

"Way it turned out, he couldn't ha' did no better. 'Pears like his education had been neglected shamofal, same as Aleck's an' Abner's an' Ethel's, long o' the old man bein' religious an' not never lowin' a deck o' cards in the house, an' keepin' 'em close at home nigh 'bout all the time. O' co'se growin' up into the state o' Arkansas, like they done, they done knowed sompin' 'bout draw poker. Just natchally they done had to, but there wa'n't no one o' the fo' done knowed 'nough 'out it fo' to set in with reel players."

"But a'ter their pa done died, an' Oliver Omstetter done left his home, 'm time to time, with his heart a rankin', 'peared like there was a beneficent providence what was plimmin' fo' to get into the pilot house an' steer Oliver Omstetter into a rich an' respected citizen."

"Consequent, 'twan't no time afo' Oliver Omstetter was takin' lessons 'm some o' the best poker players there was in Arkansas City, on ' co'se there wa'n't no Arkansas City them days. They called ft. Napoleon then. But anyways it were the same place, a'y there wa'n't no such poker played here then as th' is now."

"If there had been I reckon Oliver Omstetter wouldn't ha' last long, him bein' a outsider, as yo' might say, not livin' here. But even if there was a good game, like there sho' was, Oliver Omstetter 'peared to had no talent 'n beginners, most playin' has, an' he hadn't been playin' long afo' he'd hold his own."

"Sees Great White Light." "Then he kept on playin' fo' a spell, till he nigh 'bout the sick est player there was in town. 'Pears like he were a born player. Then all o' a sudden, the way he told me about it later on, his 'peared to see a gro't white light dead ahead."

"He says to me, he says, 'I knowed well enough what them brothers o' mine didn't know no mo' 'bout draw poker 'n I did afo' I come to town, an' me learnin' the game afo' them was plumb providential. There wa'n't no other way 't I'd get even with 'em, bein' 's I couldn't never lick 'em, but a'ter I done learnt some o' the reel principles o' the game, p'ticlar like 't relates to the deal, I knowed I'd everlastin'ly swat 'em blind an' crooked if I'd only get 'em to set in to a game."

"Well, stands to reason providence wa'n't goin' to play it low down on Oliver Omstetter in the way o' not givin' him no chance o' usin' his talents legitimate after he done got 'em. 'Pears he never let on to none on 'em no home what he'd done been learnin' the game, but he got talkin' 'bout poker, some creases like an' p'tended what he didn't think it was any kind o' g. me fo' grown up."

"So his brothers gave him a dare, and he set in with 'em playin' fo' chicken feed, first off, an' havin' the most 'mazin' luck. Leastways, that was what they think, an' he never let on. On'y he p'tended not to care much 'bout playin', special when he were ahead, till he got 'em that worked up what they played along till Oliver had all the cash there was on the place, an' then they got playin' for niggers at a nigger shack, an' long 'bout the end o' the third day Oliver had all the niggers."

"By that time they was all on 'em fightin' ma; only Oliver an' he kept laughin' at 'em to make 'em maddo. An' bein' 's there wa'n't nothin' left to play fo' on'y the plantation what hadn't been divided yet, owin' to Oliver not givin' o' rze, they place'd fo' their share in the estate, each takin' a stack fo' his share."

"An' th' end o' that game was 't Oliver draw them godless brothers o' his'n outen the house, him bein' the sole owner o' the hull thing when the game broke up."

"S'qure how a man c'n alays get square sometime whether it's a dime or a lickin', if he lays fo' his chance an' puts his faith in providence. Mo' p'ticlar if he's got a good workin' knowledge o' draw poker."

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

(Continued from last Saturday.)
Nor, what is much more important, has adequate ground for those suspicious and imputations been given by any responsible person.

Are we to believe, for example, that the whole public life in both Germany and England is part of an opera bouffe, and that all the public declarations of responsible leaders of opinion are meaningless or untrue? Are the increasingly numerous international visits of municipal officials, of clergymen, of teachers, of trades unionists, of newspaper men, as well as the cordial and intimate reception given them by their hosts, all a sham and a pretence? Have all these men diggers in their hands and subtle poisons in their pockets? Are we to assume that there is no truth or frankness or decency left in the world? Are nations in the twentieth century, and nations that represent the most in modern civilization at that, so lost to shame that they fall upon each other's necks and grasp each other's hands and swear eternal fealty as conditions precedent to making an unannounced attack upon each other during a fog? Even the public morality of the sixteenth century would have recoiled at that. The whole idea is too preposterous for words, and it is the duty of the thoughtful and sincere friends of the English people, in this country and in every country, to use every effort to bring them to see the utter impossibility of using no stronger term of the attitude toward Germany which they are at present made to assume.

But, says the objector, England is an island nation. Unless she commands the sea absolutely her national existence is in danger; any strong navy in hands that may become unfriendly threatens her safety. Therefore she is justified in being suspicious of any nation that builds a big navy. That formula has been repeated so often that almost everybody believes it. There was a time when it was probably and with limited force. One cannot, but wonder, however, whether it is true any longer. In the first place, national existence does not now depend upon military and naval force. Italy is safe; so are Holland and Portugal, Mexico and Canada. Then, the possibilities of aerial navigation alone, with the resulting power of attacking a population or a fleet hidden beneath a cloud of monsters travelling through the air and willing to risk their own existence and the lives of their occupants for the opportunity to approach near enough to enable a vital injury to be inflicted upon another people, to say nothing of the energy of electricity, have changed the significance of the word "island." Although an island remains, as heretofore, a body of land entirely surrounded by water, yet the surrounding water is no longer to be the only avenue of approach to it, its possessions and its inhabitants. Even if we speak in the most approved language of militarism itself, it is apparent that a fleet a mile wide will not long protect England from attack or invasion, or from starvation, if the attacking or invading party is in command of the full resources of modern science and modern industry. But if justice be substituted for force, England will always be safe; her achievements for the past thousand years have made that certain.

The greatest present obstacle to the limitation of the armaments under the weight of which the world is staggering toward bankruptcy, the greatest obstacle to carrying forward those social and economic reforms for which every nation is crying out, that its population may be better housed, the public health more completely protected, and the burden of unemployment lifted from the backs of the wage-earning classes, appears to many to be the insistence by England on what it calls the two-power naval standard. So long as the British Empire

circles the globe and so long as its ships and its goods are to be found in every port, the British navy will, by common consent, be expected to be much larger and more powerful than that of any other nation. Neither in France nor in Germany nor in Japan nor in America would that proposition be disputed. Even the two-power standard might not bring poverty and distress and wasteful expenditure to other nations if naval armaments were limited by agreement or were diminishing in strength. But, insisted upon in an era of rapidly increasing armaments, in this day of Dreadnoughts, the two-power standard leads, and must inevitably lead, to huge programs of naval construction in every nation where the patriotism and good sense of the people do not put a stop to this modern form of madness. The practical sense of the world is against it; only so-called expert theories are on its side.

Under the prodding of alarmists in Parliament and the press, a Liberal Ministry has been compelled to say that it would propose and support measures for naval disarmament and expenditure based upon the principle that the fighting strength of the British navy must be kept always one-tenth greater than the sum total of the fighting strength of the two next most powerful navies in the world. At first it was even proposed to include the navy of the United States in making this comparison. Later that position was fortunately retracted from. But it will be observed that in computing the so-called two-power standard, the English jingo counts as continuing enemies the French and the Japanese, with both of whom the nation is in closest alliance, and also the Russians, with whom the English are now on terms of cordial friendship. In other words, unless all such treaties of alliance and continuity are a fraud and a sham, the nations at least should be omitted from the reckoning. This would leave no important navy save that of Germany to be counted in possible opposition. For this reason, it is just now alike the interest and the highest opportunity for service of America and of the world to bring about the substitution of cordial friendship between England and Germany, for the suspicion and distrust which so widely prevail. When this is done, a long step toward an international agreement for the limitation of armaments will have been taken; new progress can then be made in the organization of the world on those very principles for which the English themselves have thus longed and for whose development and application they have made such strenuous sacrifices and performed such herculean service.

If America were substituted for England, it would be difficult to see how any responsible statesman who had read the majority and minority reports recently laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Commission, could for one moment turn aside from the stern duty of national protection against economic, educational and social evils at home, to follow the will-of-the-wisp of national protection against a non-existent foreign enemy. England, to-day, in her own interest, needs to know Germany better; to learn from Germany, to study with care her schools and universities, her system of workingmen's insurance, of old age pensions, of accident insurance, of sanitary and town-menthouse inspection and reform, and all her other great social undertakings, rather than to spend time and energy, and an impoverished people's money in the aimless task of preparing by monumental expenditure and waste, to meet a conditional international enmity which has only an imaginary existence. It is the plain duty of the friends of both England and Germany—and what right-minded man is not the warm friend and admirer of both these splendid peoples—to exert every possible influence to promote a better understanding of each of these peoples by the other, a fuller appreciation of the services of each to modern civilization, and to point out the folly, not to speak of the wickedness, of permitting the seeds of discord to be sown between them by any element in the population of either.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

A SHORT SERMON.

OF THE FRAGMENTS.

And they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full. —Matthew, xiv, 20.

None of the chroniclers of this miraculous feeding of the more than 5,000 tells what became of the twelve baskets full that remained after the multitude had satiated its hunger.

We may be sure that the precious food was not waste, however, for the peasant classes of Palestine were of necessity a thrifty sort. Furthermore, the philosophy of Christ's teachings abhors waste. So it may safely be taken for granted that the fragments of this remarkable feast were put to some good use.

Even as the Father wills that in His economy, all "fragments" may be of use. Look around at the human "fragments"—too often fragments of some licentious feast!—and at those men and women whose mental or physical possibilities are limited, or whose places in life seem small or hidden.

Examine the results of their daily striving and toiling; their constant pegging away at this or that task; the patient acceptance of irremovable limitations. Then compare this result with that of a similar examination of the work being done by men and women who are not thus handicapped.

Strong, healthy, mentally competent persons who are not restrained or hampered.

Yet many among the "fragments" make small effort to do or to be. "I am so little," says one. "The whole of my achievement would not amount to a drop in the bucket," says another.

Let all such be encouraged to new trying by these stirring lines of Edward Rowland Sill:

There spread a cloud of dust along a plain,
And underneath the cloud
Ornamented and ragged.

A furious battle, and men yell, and swords
Shake it upon swords and shields. A prince's banner.

Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.

A crozier hung along the battle's edge
And thought, "Hail! I a sword, of keener steel—
That blue blade—that the king's son bears—but this!"

But things!—he snatched and flung it from his hand.

And lowering crept away and left the field.

Then came the king's son—wounded, sore, bestial—
And weaponless—and saw the broken sword.

He lifted in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle shout.

Lifted afresh, he hewed the enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

With this picture in mind, look at the "King's Son," who, long ago, homeless, despised, and mocked, born in a stable and killed as an impostor—snatched the broken sword of Love, and waving it aloft, led the charge that is still sweeping down the hosts of Hate and Greed!

Think of the great works that need enthusiasm and guidance more than they need anything else; of the causes that languish because there is none to do the detail work which many a "fragment" might successfully accomplish!

Think always of this great truth, so wonderfully set forth in the life of Christ,—that the work which counts is not so much that which is given expression in concrete form, such as buildings and memberships, but that which is constantly fermenting the forces behind such expressions,—the faith and hope and moral courage that furnish the real motive power and must in the end be crowned as the real "works."

HOW THE FRENCH DO BUSINESS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The premiere milliner looks far and wide for her ideas and at the same time pays little attention to what others are creating or, indeed, to fashions at all, but searches instead for fresh ideas and materials. These often come from unsuspected sources. Not long ago, for instance, a Parisian premiere visited Montenegro, bringing home a trunkful of the wide felt hats worn there by peasants. This summer her clients will wear creations that echo the picturesque headgear of the Montenegrin muleteers, ornamented perhaps with the bright shells worn on their mules' harness. Flower-makers work with the premiere to bring out her ideas, developing new things of their own, or counterfeiting natural blossoms and plants with the utmost fidelity. Neither of them gives any attention to cost, for their productions are sold only to wealthy customers who come to Paris and buy weeks after the humble model houses have shipped their goods off to distant markets. The premiere never makes two hats alike and has no facilities whatever for reproduction of her work.

The Country Cousin's Collar.
It is the same in gowns. The Parisian couturier, who gets seventy-five dollars for an original shirtwaist, has no facilities for copying or duplicating; and the very essence of his practice is to bring out his creations in such a way that the Germans cannot telegraph details to Berlin and kill his work by marketing cheap reproductions.

The fold collar now worn by men everywhere gives an interesting insight into French methods.

This collar was known for years in the south of France. The Parisian could instantly detect the country cousin from Provence by his queer collar. Paris took it up as a novelty one season, but dropped it almost as quickly. A Boston tourist carried one of these collars home. Within a year the big factories were turning out millions. France furnished the idea, but it took our collar factories to spread it all over the world.

Another highly typical French industry is that which makes perfumes. This brings about a mingling of delicate chemistry with artistic feeling that is peculiarly French. Practically all the raw materials of good perfume are of French origin, for the flowers are grown in the south and the best essences, distillates and pomades are produced there.

The formula of a really fine French perfume consists of a whole bundle of paper—a dossier. Minute directions are given, not only for the mixing of the ingredients but for their development and selection from the crude stages. The delicacy of the process is such that, if the twelfth ingredient were added to the first ten before the eleventh had been incorporated, the mixture would be quite different. In other countries perfumes are a rough-and-ready combination of a few staple ingredients, but the French formula gives a subtle blend of many ingredients. The French perfume resembles a French chef's sauce, as it were, while that made in a barbarous country might be compared to steak with onions and tomato catsup.

The formula for a characteristic French perfume is kept rigidly secret. Yet only the skilled perfumer could successfully put it together and his output is as limited as the painter's or sculptor's, in a way, for, the moment machine process is introduced, or even details trusted to assistants, the individuality and delicacy of the product are said to vanish.

Even the raw materials are developed with this same last element of delicate perception and artistic care. One of the leading perfume experts of Paris, for instance, went with a provincial expert in perfume materials to visit a place in the south where the odour of flowers is first embodied in pomades and other basic products. Some material in process of aging was brought out for inspection. The Paris expert, accustomed to perfumes rather than to detecting subtle differences in ingredients, considered it excellent. The proprietor of the place, living with such

ingredients, pronounced it easily the choicest lot he had ever come across.

"How long has it been ripening?" asked the expert.

"Five months," replied the proprietor. "It is now ready to go to Paris."

"No; it is not ready," said the expert. "My friend, keep it four months more and it will then be at its maximum."

On the word of this expert, whose perceptions in that special field are fine enough to gauge values not apparent to the other two, the material was held back.

Home Industries of the Peasants.

And this is fairly representative of the pains the Frenchman takes in making all his characteristic products. He has been doing it for generations. It not only pays but has put him so far ahead of the rest of the world in many products, such as perfumes, silks, wines, work in jewels and precious metals, china and porcelain, gloves and leathers, that his goods in these lines are everything and the best product of his nearest competitor often nothing at all in comparison. And he has seen the downfall of great French houses that "cheapened" their products or tried to produce them by factory methods.

Handicraft not only predominates over machine processes in France but some of the best products of the country are made by the people in their homes. The Paris shopgirl embroiders in the omnibus on her way to work. The country wife looks up from the initial she is putting on a handkerchief as she tells you that the person you want to see is in the entresol, two doors down the court. The peasant and fisher people all have some sort of indoor work to fill out their year.

The ways in which these cottage industries are directed furnish an exceedingly interesting study in management.

The finest French lace, for instance, are made by hand in the cottages of peasants in the mountains, where farming is hard, and in the rugged fishing villages. There are no designers, as in the industrial centres—no supervising such as we are familiar with. Yet the product is always kept in harmony with actual market needs and the highest standards of artistic quality are maintained. In each village there is invariably some worker whose ideas and skill fix the standard. From the time little children make their first stitches they begin to cultivate an intelligent appreciation of good work. Even the French peasant has a more or less intuitive sense of what is good taste in design. So the merchants who market the products of these cottage industries have no difficulty in getting goods that fit the demand.

Some years ago an American concern, making a popular novelty used in dress-making, opened a salesroom in Paris. The goods took hold so well that it was soon necessary to make them in France. Here in the United States the whole process is performed by machinery in a big factory; but in France the easiest and cheapest way of making the same novelty at first was through the cottage workers, by hand. The latter were found to be all linked together in an organization that made it possible to teach the process; and to this day, though the concern now has a big French factory, much of its work is still done in the cottages.

Individuality permeates French production to such an extent that it will even colour the trade list set afloat by your competitor.

When this American concern got going nicely, and its factory furnished an ample supply of goods, it found that some of the Paris retailers were not keeping them in stock. Women shoppers were sent around to investigate and some of the merchants would offer counterpoising goods, with an ingenious explanation as to why the American article was not on hand.

"Madam, the American article is exceedingly good," said the shopman, "but unfortunately we cannot get regular supplies. It is made by a genius who is not dependable. He will work like mad until he has obtained money and then, alas! he is gone and his family starving. Is it not so?"

(To be continued next Saturday.)

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

This transfer up to the present time, to be sure, can be accomplished only with monkeys; but the study of the disease in these animals has given us very important information. We know, for instance, that infantile paralysis is due to a living virus—a virus, furthermore, which has a strong but not exclusive affinity for the tissues of the nervous system. The virus differs from the organisms which cause such diseases as typhoid fever, cholera, plague, etc., in that it is not visible even with the highest powers of the microscope. It belongs, therefore, to the class of so-called ultra-visible viruses, such as have already been studied in rabies and foot and mouth disease. It cannot be cultivated outside of the animal body, and observations upon its life and characteristics are made, therefore, with extreme difficulty. Although it differs in form from the more common infectious diseases it has certain characteristics in common with those diseases, an important resemblance being that, as before stated, a single attack of infantile paralysis is followed by practically absolute immunity against subsequent infection. We are thus justified in nursing the hope that the future will bring us, in the form of a specific serum or vaccine, important aids in protection against and in the cure of this disease, as has been already the case with diphtheria, tetanus and cerebro spinal meningitis.

Does the Virus Come From Animals?

How does this virus gain access to the human body? How does it exist in external nature? These are points as yet unsettled, but the following facts are of interest.

It has been noted during many epidemics of infantile paralysis in human beings that paralysis of varying types has occurred simultaneously in domestic animals of the same neighbourhoods, and it is possible that the disease, in some instances at least, is transferred from the lower animal to the man. The following incidents, recorded in California, will illustrate this point: In a family were five children. About the middle of May one of the chickens was weak and unable to move about, this chicken was cared for by one of the boys, aged four. Several other chickens became affected later, and on the fourth of July infantile paralysis attacked the child in both legs. In another instance the family fox terrier was paralyzed in both legs for several days, about three weeks prior to the onset of the illness of the child.

Absolute proof is, of course, lacking that the paralysis in animals and human beings is due to the same cause, but possible relation must be borne in mind, especially when we consider that the virus has been found to persist in the nasal mucous membrane of monkeys for five months after apparent recovery from the disease. This persistence of the virus in the nasal mucous membrane further more suggests immediately the method by which the disease may possibly be transferred from individual to individual, although as yet attempts to produce the disease in monkeys by inoculation with the secretion of mouth and nose of an affected person have been unsuccessful. The virus resists for long periods effects of drying and cold. It is killed easily by low degrees of heat, and by antiseptics such as formaldehyde and peroxide of hydrogen.

The Disease is Most Common in Summer.

The seasonal distribution of the disease—the greatest incidence being from June to November—suggests, of course, the possible transfer by means of insects, such as mosquitoes, biting flies, bedbugs, fleas, etc., but many cases give up history of such bites. A few cases, too, occur in midwinter, so that transfer by flies and mosquitoes at least is still open to grave doubt. Personal contact has been shown in another disease having a certain resemblance to

infantile paralysis—that is, cerebro spinal meningitis—to play a very important part in the spread of the infection, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the possibility of infection by direct or indirect contact is being increased tremendously by modern living conditions. For instance, it has been observed in the distribution of epidemics that they tend to follow the line of greatest travel.

These lines of travel, to be sure, would follow naturally the greatest density of population, but the behaviour of epidemics has been such as to make it very probable that increasing travel itself may be a factor in the spread and distribution. For example, there were 715,400,000 passengers carried by the railroads in 1904, and in 1908 there were 890,000,000, the number of passengers per train mile being 45 in the first period and 54 in the second. That is, there were 175,000,000 more passengers carried in 1908 than in 1904. As regards electric railways traffic figures are available for 1902 and 1907 only. In 1902 the number of passengers carried was 5,530,000,000, and in 1907 it was 9,500,000,000; an increase in round numbers of nearly 4,000,000,000 people. That is to say, on the average each man, woman and child in the United States took fifty more rides in the electric cars in 1907 than in 1902.

Is the Automobile a Factor?

Another factor "in regard" to travel is to be found in the use of the automobile, which is increasing constantly. In 1904 there were 4,000 automobiles registered in Massachusetts; in 1909 there were 24,000. The figures show a very decided increase in the traffic in the United States in five years, wholly out of proportion to the increasing population; and it is not at all unlikely that it is a factor in the increased distribution of the disease through the greater diffusion of the population resulting from its use.

Another point in relation to automobile travel which it may be well to consider is the possible relation of dust to infantile paralysis for in certain States it has seemed that efficient watering of the streets has held the disease in check; furthermore, certain observers feel strongly that dust, and especially dust mixed with horse manure, is a factor in the spread of the disease. There have been reported, indeed, epidemics of paralysis in young homes, and the possible importance of these observed facts in their relation to dust should not be lost sight of. In this connection, the following interesting observation may be recorded:

In 1909 letters were sent to all the institutions in the State of Massachusetts which for any purpose sheltered children under fifteen years of age, in order to see what the experience had been regarding the incidence of infantile paralysis; and it was found that in forty-five such institutions, where 3,000 young children lived, only one child developed the disease. The conclusion which suggests itself is, of course, that these children, being to a certain extent isolated and not subject to the conditions of contact, personal or otherwise, suffered by ordinary individuals, were in some way protected from infection.

A curious fact observed in Massachusetts has been that a locality seriously affected one year is not likely to suffer during the succeeding year. Indeed there seems to be a sort of two-year periodicity, the cause of which has not up to the present time been explained. Furthermore the disease is distinctly one affecting suburban and country localities rather than cities. For instance, in 1909 the average population of the twenty-five cities and towns most affected was 3,295, whereas the average population of the twenty-five cities and towns least affected was 24,380. The disease, moreover, is not one which depends for its greatest development upon overcrowded or unsanitary conditions. On the other hand it would seem sometimes as if infantile paralysis preferred children living under excellent surroundings and children apparently in excellent health.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

